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# The Boston Weekly Globe.

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VOL. XIII.—NO. 42.

BOSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1885.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THREE FATAL COLLISIONS.

An Emigrant Train on a New Jersey Railroad.

Run Into by Two Other Trains—Ten Persons Killed and Many Injured.

Three Railroad Men Killed on the Boston & Lowell.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The Western express on the Pennsylvania railroad, which left Jersey City at 8:15 this evening, ran into an emigrant train at Meadow Station, near the Hackensack river bridge. The emigrant train, which left Jersey City at 7:50 o'clock, had stopped at a coal chute, and at the east side of the Hackensack river bridge the Western express crashed into the caboose of the emigrant train and threw it and a passenger car upon the east bound track. The Lehigh Valley train No. 3, which left Newark at 8:10 o'clock on the way to Jersey City, crashed into the wreck, and one of the Lehigh Valley cars took fire. Ten people were killed outright and a number were injured.

The wreck was the most frightful seen on the road for years. Three of the dead were taken to Jersey City, whence all the ambulances were summoned. There were a man and a woman both decapitated and terribly mangled, and a boy of about 12 years of age, whose legs were cut off. All are dressed poorly. The emigrant had both feet cut off and was rolled in the coach. She, with several others, was taken to Newark. One Pullman on the Western express and two emigrant cars were smashed. The names of those injured could not all be obtained, as they were Norwegian emigrants and were cannot speak English. They were bound for the English Vales, and could not. As usual, the employees of the railroad company were very reticent and refused absolutely to give any information.

With the fast express on the Pennsylvania railroad rounded the curve near the meadow coal bridge, about five miles out, the engine and two cars on the third fog a few hundred feet ahead. The express was running at full speed, and the engine was pulling the train. The engineer applied the air brakes as quickly as he could and whistled the danger signal, but his attempts were in vain. The engine struck the caboose, and the train was sent flying and through the fragments in every direction.

The panting engine had scarcely stopped when a long train, leaving Newark on the Lehigh Valley east at 8:10, dashed into the forward end of the emigrant train. The engineer Owen Hall, peering through the fog, saw the wrecks. He did everything in his power. The die

To Stop His Train.

on its death-bearing course, but it was too late. With an awful crash, the Newark train rushed upon the overturned car and was thrown down the embankment. Over and over rolled the cars of human freight, and on the night air rose the horrid shrieks of the dying. When the first outlines of the train lying wrecked in the valley, and the cars rolling one on top of the other, presented a ghastly picture. When the shock had passed, the dazed passengers left the trains as best they could and huddled together, too startled to speak. The first to recover was a man from the Jersey City train. He gathered the frightened people together and ordered them to render all possible assistance to the injured. At the same time the cries of the torn partly or wholly covered by the wreck made the engine and his assistants were soon ready to aid some of the poor creatures, while their united efforts were hardly sufficient to drag some of the mangled bodies from the debris. When the first wounded man was taken from the debris everybody asked for a physician, but in the whole crowd of living persons not one physician could be found.

The young men on the Newark train immediately ran to Marion, where, after a short time, he obtained the services of a surgeon. Calling on the Jersey City depot, he undertook to inform the station agent of the accident. He had just arrived and took fresh ground, however, the several trains had already departed before the message was received.

The news caused great excitement at the depot. Messengers were sent in every direction for physicians. Several doctors were also called by telephone, so that at 9:30 Dr. D. C. Hoyt, Dr. W. H. Tracy, Dr. Walter Ray, J. D. McGill, Dr. W. V. Varick, and J. Wolson were at the station. A relief train had been made up and accompanied by a number of physicians under the direction of Officer Howard, who were soon at the scene of the wreck. As the relief train met the second train, the men and women who could be seen through the heavy mist returning on foot to the city. When

The Medical Staff.

reached the wreck the scene was indeed heartrending. It soon appeared that the only ones injured were from the emigrant caboose, which lay splintered between the engine of the Jersey City train and the last cars of the Lehigh Valley. All attention was being given to the immigrants, when low moans were heard coming from under the engine. The engineer, unaided, only dexterously, and there lay the insensible form of Owen Hall, the engineer of the wreck. His legs were held down by the engine, and his head was in the engine. Willing hands soon relieved the poor fellow, and his injuries were attended to. In a few moments groans were heard from the wreck again, and the bleeding face of Foreman Stewart Powers could be seen through the smoke. When the first wounded man was taken from the debris everybody asked for a physician, but in the whole crowd of living persons not one physician could be found.

A STORY OF FICTION.

The Plot Which Suspicion Lays to Secure Manning of the New Jersey.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—The Democrats are in a minority over last Tuesday's defeat, and have to acknowledge that it was mainly caused by Democratic abstention. The vote being 100,000 short, that this abstention was caused mainly by dissatisfaction with the course of the administration. The Democratic leaders acknowledge, but today your correspondent received some startling information from reliable sources in national affairs and a former State official.

He said: "Democratic abstention caused Hoadly's defeat and the loss of seats in the Senate and the House." It is also evident that the course of the administration in failing with the civil service reform crowd, and deriding over-dressed Republicans, was the cause of the defeat. The physicians under the direction of Officer Howard, were soon at the scene of the wreck. As the relief train met the second train, the men and women who could be seen through the heavy mist returning on foot to the city.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

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THREE TRAIN MEN KILLED.

Locomotives Come Together on the Northern Division of the Boston & Lowell Railroad.

CONCORD, October 18.—The Northern division of the Boston & Lowell railroad, leading from this city to the Merrimac River Junction, is provided with but a single track. The express freight left this city over that division at 2:45 this morning, one hour and three-quarters late. It was a train drawn by two locomotives. When it arrived at West Andover, thirty-two miles from Concord, it was found that the train had broken apart, and the engine was detached and sent back for the missing cars, the balance of the train being side-tracked. The missing cars were found at East Andover seven miles away.

In the meantime the Chicago passenger express due in this city and which it is believed should have met at Grafton several miles beyond, came along to the West Andover station and stopped. The train hands were notified that an engine had gone back for the missing cars, and the passenger train had the right of way, and pressed on. The freight would side-track and wait it started along. The morning was bright, and the scene so that a headlight could not be seen fifty feet away. When half way between East Andover and West Andover, the engine, which had been side-tracked, came along to the West Andover station and stopped. The train hands were notified that an engine had gone back for the missing cars, and the passenger train had the right of way, and pressed on. The freight would side-track and wait it started along. What more I am certain that as far as Ohio is concerned it has been worked."

TO FIND OUT About the Pacific Roads.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Jenks is making a special study of the affairs of the Pacific railroads, and takes the ground that, as the government has given to these railroads the right to any information in regard to the affairs of the roads, it may call for the papers of these roads to be put into the hands of the government. As it is now the few reports are meager, and as a personal scheme it is very ingenious. What more I am certain that as far as Ohio is concerned it has been worked."

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Mr. Jones' letter refers to matters of state policy.

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TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1885.

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TO PUZZLERS.

We begin, on another page, a Department of Puzzles, entitled "Stumbling Blocks." It will appear every week, under the editorship of one of the best and most popular of puzzle editors. We advise every reader to attempt the solution of the stumbling blocks of the first installment; he will find it very instructive entertainment.

SEND NAMES OF NEIGHBORS.

Will every one who reads this notice kindly send names of all who, on receiving a sample copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE, will probably subscribe. We wish to secure many names as possible.

THE OHIO RESULT.

We're awful glad we did our crowing beforehand, because the other fellows seem to be monopolizing all the rejoicing in the sweet subsequently in this Ohio election business. But we've got the best of them on point, however much they may claim the advantage on others. It rained, and for this we laugh and they weep. If old Jupiter Pluvius hadn't come to our rescue and given us a Democratic day, there is every reason to suppose that a host of accountants would have been kept busy until next year at this time in reckoning up the Republican majority, whereas there is now reason to believe that the plurality will stop somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000. We are not hankering after exact figures.

Seriously, the Republican State of Ohio has returned to its idols by at least its normal majority, and a Democratic governor and a Democratic Legislature give way to a Republican governor and a Republican Legislature, and JOHN SHERMAN secures another six years in the United States Senate. This to the Democrats of the country at large, is the most disagreeable result of the election, as it postpones the time when Democracy will secure control of the upper branch of the national Legislature, a very important desideratum. So far as Governor HOADLEY is concerned, Democratic disappointment over his misfortune will be tempered by the remembrance that it was on his recommendation that President CLEVELAND appointed CIPER NOYES, to a position of trust and honor. We should not be at all surprised if that act of Governor HOADLEY had something to do with the large list of Democratic stay-at-homes in Tuesday's election. No Democrat ever yet survived an attempt at condemnation of the great fraud of 1876, and if Governor

HOADLEY's fate may be taken as a criterion, no Democrat ever will.

In passing it is well to note that Ohio adds another warning to Democracy against depending upon mugwump support. The state always went to the polls at all on Tuesday they must have voted the Republican ticket, and in so doing did their best to rebuke rather than support the national administration. At all events, they gave no aid to the Democrats. In this they were perfectly consistent, and Democracy has no right to nor does it complain. But it makes clearer than ever the fact that the Democratic party must depend upon itself for success. Honest, straightforward administration of the government on Democratic principles will secure not only every Democratic vote, but thousands of truly independent—not mugwump—votes in addition. But catering to mugwumps at the expense of the Democrats will neither keep old friends nor win new ones. It will not even keep the mugwumps.

Of course, the defeat in Ohio, accomplished largely—almost wholly—on State lines made no difference to the party in New York or Massachusetts. In fact, the New York Democracy is forming its lines for one of the most gallant battles it has ever made, while for Massachusetts we are more firmly than ever convinced that even Governor ROBINSON himself is conscious that he can be beaten.

CAMP MEETINGS AND MARRIAGES.

Out in Georgia they find no trouble in making camp meetings large and attractive, especially to the young. Those who attend look at the bright side of life.

A case in point is that which recently occurred at Augusta. A fine-looking young man—of course he was fine-looking—was among the regular attendees at services. According to the Chronicle, his attention was attracted at the Saturday evening meeting by a young lady in the choir, and he found himself strangely drawn to her. Vainly he tried to devote himself to the sermon. He would gaze steadfastly at the preacher, but ever and anon would find his mind and eyes alike stealing away to the face that had so singularly fascinated him. As soon as the services were over he found out that the young lady was Miss ALICE RADFORD, sought an introduction and obtained permission to accompany her home.

Next morning he called again and accompanied her to the services in the tent. He told her of his strange fascination—his love at first sight, and the interest proved mutual. After the services he informed her that he was compelled to leave for home on Monday afternoon, and begged her to accompany him as his wife. After some persuasion she consented, and it was arranged that they should be secretly married that afternoon.

About 4 o'clock he procured a carriage, and accompanied by Rev. G. W. WALKER, called for her. Under the pretext that they were to attend the holiness meeting, they drove to a friend's house in Hamburg, and were there married. They returned to the home of the young lady and announced their marriage, and the couple left for the home of the groom on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta train that afternoon.

Every spinster and every old bachelor in the county is now attending the meetings, and a revival is going on such as has never before been heard of in Georgia—at least, it is fair to presume that this is the case. Winking at a girl on Saturday, proposing on Sunday and marrying on Monday is a custom which cannot but be popular wherever practised.

The first case brought was some months ago before Judge ANDREWS of the Superior Court by EDWIN P. GRISWOLD, administrator, against the New York & New England railroad. The plaintiff's ward, CHARLES P. GRISWOLD, aged 16 years, was employed by Mr. CHICKERING, the keeper of the station restaurant in Waterbury, to distribute handbills on trains running into that place, and was given a free pass to ride over the road for that purpose. The proposition to start the Waterbury restaurant was made to Mr. CHICKERING by Mr. HOLBROOK, superintendent of the road, who said it would be an advantage to the road. Young GRISWOLD's duties did not require him to travel as far east of Waterbury as Plainville, but he went there to stay over Sunday with his mother, and also at other times, and was passed free without question. On one visit, in July, 1883, while there he heard of an accident on the road at Clayton, and went to see the wreck, riding in a baggage-car. A collision occurred and the boy was killed.

Judge Andrews found "that the collision was caused by the gross negligence of the defendants' servants," and that "Griswold himself was guilty of no contributory negligence, unless the law itself imputes such negligence to him from his riding in the baggage-car." It appeared that it had been his habit to ride in that car, and no notice had been given him not to go into it. The court awarded \$1500 damages, and the railroad company took an appeal.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the appeal will be awaited with interest, as it will establish a precedent on several high important points.

M. SCHURZ' LOGIC.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ has availed himself of the inestimable privilege of the American citizen to free his mind through a political letter designed to show, apparently, that the way to endorse a man is to condemn him. Here is a sample of the logic by which Mr. SCHURZ reaches a conclusion of this sort:

"We have a president who is honest and earnestly endeavoring to carry out certain reforms of the highest importance. In this endeavor he is embarrassed and obstructed by a very active element in his own party, which insists upon the Whigs, and that his ideal statesman as to Irish affairs is ex-Viceroy SPENCER, and keeping in view the fervid appeals made by the liberal party organs to the English electors to elect enough Liberals to out-vote both Tories and Farnellites, and the situation is very easily understood. If Mr. GLADSTONE can succeed in gathering together again the great majority which crumbled under five years of wicked foreign wars and not less wicked oppression in Ireland, then Punch's cartoon may be reproduced.

History, in that event, will for the time being repeat itself, and FARNELL's cry for that 'on Ireland Lord Salisbury is disapproving to the English public,' and further that 'in regard to Mr. FARNELL's demand for a Federal Parliament, Lord Salisbury appears under the restraint of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.' Remembering that SMALLEY, the calotrophic correspondent of the Tribune, has just called word from London to that effect that 'on Ireland Lord Salisbury is disapproving to the English public,' and further that 'in regard to Mr. FARNELL's demand for a Federal Parliament, Lord Salisbury appears under the restraint of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.'

Remembering that SMALLEY's sympathies are all with the Whigs, and that his ideal statesman as to Irish affairs is ex-Viceroy SPENCER, and keeping in view the fervid appeals made by the liberal party organs to the English electors to elect enough Liberals to out-vote both Tories and Farnellites, and the situation is very easily understood. If Mr. GLADSTONE can succeed in gathering together again the great majority which crumbled under five years of wicked foreign wars and not less

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If it be true, as Mr. SCHURZ says, that President CLEVELAND is "embarrassed and obstructed by a very active element of his party," then it would follow as a matter of common sense that those who like Mr. SCHURZ have such a horror of this "active element" should strengthen the

hands of the President by enabling him to carry out his measures. To ensure success the President wants the support of New York. He intimates as strongly as he can, by announcing his intentions to go home to vote, that it is necessary to the success of his policy that his friends, headed by Governor HILL, control the Empire State.

But Mr. SCHURZ coolly replies that, while the President means well in announcing his intention to vote for Governor HILL, he really doesn't know. The President abandons the delusion that in order to be supported he must be supported, while Mr. SCHURZ knows that the only way to support a man is to condemn him. Of course Mr. SCHURZ pitilessly condemns the President's misapprehension and lack of prescience on this point, but he condescendingly allows that "it is his privilege to relate his relations with his party in his own way."

For this important concession President CLEVELAND ought to, and doubtless will, feel very grateful. Nevertheless, he will doubtless continue to cherish the feeling that his real friends and supporters are those who are willing to endorse his measures and that for permanent success he must depend upon the cordial co-operation of the Democratic party and the good will of the people generally, and not upon the aid of the select few, who, if the Savior were on earth today would at once proceed to crucify Him in order to demonstrate to cruelty His power to heal the wounds made by the Black Flags and the Hovas. Portugal is a friend to the poor.

A CHANCE TO SOOTHE "WOUNDED HONOR."

France is heartily tired of colonial adventures, and no wonder. The bills for Tonga and Madagascar show fearful cost out of all proportion to the gains resulting from these expeditions, and France is so sick of the whole business as to feel disposed to pocket the loss and say as little as possible about it.

But fortunately, at this moment, Portugal seems to some alleged French settlements, and the chances of displaying "an energetic foreign policy" are eagerly seized upon by M. DE FREYCINET's ministry.

There is no possible chance for a fight, but there is a splendid opportunity for a good healthy whole-souled flapping of the Gallic wings, and a time for a good lusty crow.

The moral effect of bulldozing Portugal will go far to heal the wounds made by the Black Flags and the Hovas. Portugal is a friend to the poor.

JOHN SHERMAN'S LESSON.

The Journal says that the result in Ohio contains several lessons which are too important to be lost sight of, one of which is the decision on the effort to renew sectional hatred and strife.

Well, yes, it was a pretty important lesson, that's what's the matter.

The Herald hits it correctly when it declares that the "nobles Roman of them all" is "a man whom every Democrat in the land would like to see sent to the United States Senate again. But since the Ohio Democracy bowed down to JOHN MCLEAN and ignored ALLEN G. THURMAN it is no wonder that they beat him, and that Judge FORAKER can boast of his "luck."

There it is again. The Ohio Democracy has not ignored ALLEN G. THURMAN. It is incensed because ALLEN G. THURMAN has been ignoramus.

That's what's the matter.

The Herald hits it correctly when it declares that the "nobles Roman of them all" is "a man whom every Democrat in the land would like to see sent to the United States Senate again."

But this same Herald and other

newspapers of the disordered stomach variety have been doing their level best all along to induce the national administration to snub and cut Democrats like ALLEN G. THURMAN, and have succeeded.

The Democrat of Ohio ignored HOADLEY.

They stood by THURMAN.

Judge FORAKER is lucky, but it is not all luck to which he must attribute his success. In his State there is a man whom every Democrat in the land would like to see sent to the United States Senate again. But since the Ohio Democracy bowed down to JOHN MCLEAN and ignored ALLEN G. THURMAN it is no wonder that they beat him, and that Judge FORAKER can boast of his "luck."

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But this same Herald and other

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## AMERICAN HUMOR.

Reminiscences by

Bill Nye

Of Famous People He Has Known.

Inducing Gen. Sherman to Pass Those Molasses.

E. S. Keller Recalls His Accomplishments

And Tells of His Experiences in the Stovepipe Line.

## HOURS WITH GREAT MEN.

Bill Nye's Unexpected Meeting With General Sherman Since the War.

I presume that I could write an entire history of personal reminiscences relative to the eminent people with whom I have been thrown during a busy life, but I hate to do it, because I always regarded such things as sacred from the vulgar eye, and I left bound to respect the confidence of a prominent man just as much as I would that of one who was less before me.

I remember very well my first meeting with General W. T. Sherman. I would not care to tell if it were not for the fact that the people seem to be yearning for personal reminiscences of great men, and that is perfectly right, too.

It was since the war that I met General Sherman, and it was on the line of the Union Pacific railway at one of those justly celebrated eating houses, which I understand are now abandoned. The colored water had cut off a strip of land, and a fence had passed around the little rubber door mats fried in butter and called pancakes had been dealt around the table, and the cashier at the end of the hall had just gone through the clothes of a party from Vermont, who claimed a rebate on the ground that he had not been charged for anything but his bill. There was no sound in the dining-room except the weak request of the cook for more steam, and the waiter, while practising with the dumb bells, would hit a child on the head, then all would be still again.

I remember, as well as though it were but yesterday, the time when the question began, General Sherman looked sternly at me and said:

"I wish you would overpower that butter and cream it up this way."

"All right," said I, "if you will please pass those molasses."

That is what it was said, but I shall never forget, and probably never will. The conversation was brief, yet how full of food for thought! How true, how earnest, how forcible! Not a word was said, save about it. It was the natural expression of two minds that were too great to be Vernon or to monkey with social conversation.

I remember once, a great while ago, I was asked by a friend to go with him in the evening to the house of an acquaintance who was then about to have a kind of musical, at which there was to be some piano, who had kindly consented to play a few strains, and the rest of the music of the party, but I went, and when the first piece was announced I saw that the light was very uncertain, so I kindly volunteered to go and get a lamp. I held that big lamp, weighing about twenty-nine pounds, for half an hour, while the piano would tinkle up on the right hand, and the organ on the left, and the human race drowsed. At least, that is what the school books show. In the fourth reader, as a rule, we first caught sight of the organ, and then the piano, and then the organ, the keys like a rainbow beam shimmering through the bleached rafter of a deceased horse, until at last some piano, and some organ, and some girl, and some animal, given an instrument to show the audience that he has disabled the piano, and will take a slight intermission with a sigh of relief! I carefully put down the twenty-nine-pound lamp, and my friend told me that I had been standing there like a hero, holding the lamp and holding that heavy lamp for Blind Tom.

I had never seen him before, and I slipped out the room before he had a chance to see me.

BILL NYE.

## ANOTHER STOVEPIPE TRAGEDY

The Time When Mr. Keller Wanted a Fifteen-Foot Arm and Courage.

Nature must have created me with the bumpt of susceptibility to the blandishments of notoriety fully developed. I have in my time seen a saw mill without a wheel, a saw mill that cost more to run than a saloon without a license, a mortgage without a foundation, a Florida farm under the water, a Western house on paper. Besides this stupendous array, I've backed a pugilist who couldn't fight. I've betted a heavily on a bulldog that turned tail and fled. I've betted a horse that was so bad it took my prize pumpkin to the county fair and gazed with envious eyes upon the other fellow's diploma. I've painted pictures that didn't last, written books that no one read. I've been manager of a base ball club and ran ones for path-master. I've hired a woman to be a maid and gardener, and to stole all my onion seedlings. I was dismally pointed in love, but got there, Ell, after the other fellow Canadianed during the financial panic, and I was dismally pointed in stocks, but as a stock-dabber I do not toot my bazu in stentorian ecclat. I have all this to thank for when the good book of the world's prudence and wisdom is to be opened, and Bill Nye, I and two or three other fellows shall be called up to the bar and asked to give an explanation in Choctaw, when we got lost.

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VOL. XIV.—NO. 42.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1886.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## STORM AND FLOOD

Cause Terrible Loss of Life in Texas.

Two Villages Swept Away—200 Lives Lost.

Violent Gales in the Lower Lake Region and Canada.

Buffalo and Detroit the Scene of Destruction.

The Southwestern Coasts of England and Ireland Visited.

The entire gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas was swept by a terrible wind storm on Tuesday last. The destruction caused by this fearful visitation which at first seemed to be exaggerated is, it is now learned, far above that which was suggested in the first despatches, though they each and all are somewhat vague in their account of the origin of the disaster. The month of the Mississippi river seemed to have felt the full force of the gale, which crossed such fields, so-called, as made it apparent that the resulting floods created great havoc, sweeping two villages almost out of existence, and destroying at least 200 lives, and over 5000 cattle.

Then the gale swept northward, striking Lake Michigan and the Ohio valley with fearful force. Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Toronto and the whole section of country adjacent suffering greatly from its violence.

With less fury it skirted the eastern Atlantic coast, and then passing over the Atlantic struck the southwestern shores of England and Ireland, causing many wrecks, though no great loss of life has yet been reported.

Detailed reports of the storm are gradually coming in from the South. Even at this writing the tale of disaster is not yet complete, though the accounts given below will serve to convey some impression of the destruction wrought.

AT SABINE PASS, TEX.  
Daly Two Houses Left in the Village—One Hundred Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, October 14.—The entire gulf coast, Louisiana and Texas, from the Atchafalaya nearly to Galveston bay, was badly flooded by the storm of Tuesday night, and a number of lives were lost at various points, the heaviest losses being at Sabine Pass, Tex., and Johnson bayou, Louisiana, both fronting upon Sabine lake. The gale was most violent in the vicinity of 200 people lying at the mouth of Sabine river, twenty-eight miles south of Beaumont. There is a bar at the mouth of the river, but the water was very high for years attempting to remove. Extensive wharves have been built there by New York capitalists, and a railroad constructed from the bar with a view of sending Sabine Pass a rival of Galveston and the port of export for the large lumber trade of the country.

The storm began Tuesday morning, and water from the gulf and Lake Sabine began to invade the town from both sides. The water rose to a height of 27 feet, and at first until the town was completely cut off from the rest of the world, a special meeting was held to consider the matter. An itinerant mechanic named Sumpter, who came from Biloxi, was reported to have died yesterday at Mississippi City of black vomit. Dr. Walker made the alarming statement as coming from people from Biloxi that nearly every family there had cases of fever. He was told that in all there were about 100 cases of fever, and that half as many more were expected. The storm was overcast, but the winds were strong, and the waves were high, and the town was flooded in many of the towns were flooded. Corn stalks were blown away, and the corn standing in the fields was damaged. The damage is immense. There have been destructive floods in Wales.

DREADED YELLOW JACK.  
New Orleans Physicians Alarmed by Reports From an Inland City.

NEW ORLEANS, October 17.—The State Board of Health, having received information of the prevalence of fever at Biloxi, Miss., eighty miles distant, and the death of many persons from the disease, caused a hurried call of the medical profession. But in trying to ascertain the cause of the fever, it was learned that the entire town of Sabine Pass was destroyed, and that out of the total population of 200 that all the houses were washed away, and that all were drowned.

A portion of the population then sought refuge in Parker's Hotel, the largest building in the town, but it also reached that, and it was also flooded out.

Some of the people in Sabine Pass escaped to the hills, but were soon driven back, and during the past two weeks people were buried quietly at night, and that was afterwards rescued by tugs. The storm was so violent that it was a day or two before any news could be obtained.

But in trying to ascertain the cause of the fever, Dr. Lemon adhering to the belief that it was a result of the effects of the waves, and had no way of retreat open, a perfect panic prevailed. The smaller boats were driven away, and then floated away by the force of the storm.

The town of Sabine Pass, the parish capital gulf coast and for some distance west of Sabine Pass by the storm of last Tuesday morning, the water rising from three reports that the water at Calcasieu pass was eight feet deep at the light-house, and the entire country east and west was inundated. The water covered thousands of acres of land, and completely destroying all the ground crops; and that there were no signs of life at Johnson bayou, the side of Sabine Pass.

The town is swept out of existence. What was a prosperous village when last Tuesday day is now a desolate waste of mud and desolation. There are 127 persons missing and supposed to be dead. Only about twenty-two bodies have thus far been recovered. There is one person left in the town of Sabine. This, in brief, is the story of the storm. Innumerable trees and buildings were uprooted and torn to pieces by the survivors.

One house, containing four colored persons, was seen to go down with a crash and all were buried in the mud. They reached that, and it was also flooded out.

Some of the people in Sabine Pass escaped to the hills, but were soon driven back, and during the past two weeks people were buried quietly at night, and that was afterwards rescued by tugs. The storm was so violent that it was a day or two before any news could be obtained.

But in trying to ascertain the cause of the fever, Dr. Lemon adhering to the belief that it was a result of the effects of the waves, and had no way of retreat open, a perfect panic prevailed. The smaller boats were driven away, and then floated away by the force of the storm.

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## TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

One Photograph of Violet Cameron.

Genevieve Ward's Romance, and Tales of Other Actresses.

The Longevity of Newspaper Men—Reminiscences.

Newspaper Men—Reminiscences.

New York, October 16.—I went to the machines last week to see "Violet Cameron" and her British troupe of ladies. She seems to be 30 years old, is rather handsome, has straight and stout legs, long feet, a bust carefully covered up, indicative, I fear, that there is not much of it, and arms and shoulders suggestive of leanness in spite of the male costume and full sleeves and great cloak she brings to bear to puff them out. Her complexion is clear English blonde; her mouth is straight, wide, and rather hard, and her hair is thin, suggesting a possibly cruel crin, being a well-dressed man-like, military chum. She carries on her countenance a pleasing expression, and her eyes and eyebrows are good. She was a chorus girl, I understand, who came to the front by self-repair, ambition and a mixture of beauty and audacity. She is rather tall, indeed quite tall, for when standing by some of the male performers her head was as high as theirs. She is however, I think, to be called a beautiful woman, except in full dress, then she might be a noticeable woman, and called the time looking rather than beautiful. Sometimes when she had not much to do there appeared on this woman's face for an instant a look of apprehension, a possible feeling that she has been condemned here, and not wholly through the errors of other.

The house was bad at the matines, and not good at the evenings, but the audience were character. This, too, may have touched her face with a tinge of melancholy, for her American tour had been the chief expectation of her life. I could see nothing which would entitle a woman of her degree of beauty and talent to come across the Atlantic as a star, and occupy a prominent and even fashionable theatre like the Casino, where they have been running men of them, and who have been running women of them, for a week or two; as they took off a successful piece to accommodate this troupe, and probably regret it very much. I felt, when I came out, that my two dollars had been expended to very little advantage of any kind, intellectual, spiritual or animal.

There were several big women in the troupe, set up like giants on huge legs and hips, who had been brought along, though with some good bits of music in it, for a good while, and then dropped out, and were left with a hot train which lingers up in all minute; and he is so fluent and precise, as well, in speech that he formulates things with a diction of Helium in the way which is probably more remembered in that than any single episode of the whole round of his career. He is a man of Lexington by Mulligan, in having been successful; the beaten confederates had to leave Helena in their rear and march on to Vicksburg, and the general portion of the army to General Thomas was holding his ground with one remaining division, and was in imminent danger, and a deence of Helena in the way which is probably more remembered in that than any single episode of the whole round of his career.

Mr. White was a Western college, became a reporter and news man in Chicago, and then editor of a newspaper at K in the Tribune.

Carl Schurz was Washington correspondent when I first went to the capital city, and was a good reporter, and made a great deal of money, and was made writing for the press and lecturing. Sidney Andrews was a prominent Washington correspondent at the time of the Civil War, and was a representative of his own land. I am sure that he has seen in Western concert saloons women as attractive as any in the sea.

**Genevieve Ward's Romance.**

The two pieces spoken highest of at the New York theatre are "Held by the Enemy," at the Madison Square, and "The Main Line," at the Lyceum Theatre. Both these pieces I understand to be the productions of modest young men, probably press writers. We had nine stars in this city last week, and those who drew the best were Clara Morris and Lavery. At the third of the stars are now a party who advanced in life—Mrs. Bowers, Camanche and Genevieve Ward. I fear the latter did not make a good impression, and the state, classical, history style of acting is not much to the taste of the present generation in New York.

For myself, however, have had a more remarkable career than this lady. I possess a book containing some chapters of her life, and the newspaper press would send me to the front without the least regard to the moral natures or reputations of the persons mentioned. The British public own a grudge to Lord Londonderry for thus mixing so much consciousness with his aristocracy, and representing him as a man of the world, and a representative of his own land. I am sure that he has seen in Western concert saloons women as attractive as any in the sea.

**George W. Adams' Death.**

I see that George W. Adams is dead at the city of Washington. Success is not always the best thing a man can have. Adams, when I first knew him, eight years ago, was the most popular man in the country, and afterward the French prince made to beat the Austrians, and afterward the French in the two most recent wars of Europe. The distance of time, however, has given us a new point of view, and as one of these correspondents I am ready to say that there was a man, and a kindly, American minister, slipped away from us, and never to be heard of again, who was not lawfully in Russia, and that the man could go to his own country and repudiate his name, and have had a glorious career for means and happiness. The last act upon, after some thrilling adventures, pursued this man to Paris, where he nearly died, and was a member of our legation, and she continued the pursuit to St. Petersburg, where, through the good offices of the minister, the Czar commanded that she marry him, and she did, and Genevieve Ward. I fear the latter did not make a good impression, and the state, classical, history style of acting is not much to the taste of the present generation in New York.

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**Mrs. Bowers and Other Interesting People.**

Mrs. Bowers was almost the first actress I ever saw, as far back as the year 1856, when he was playing at what was called the City Museum, in Philadelphia. She had been the wife of a teacher of dancing or music, with whom she lived unhappily though she has retained his name. She is the aunt of the Conway girls, one of whom was for a while wife of Levy, the horn player. Many a time have I seen her, and never heard of any other girl, than in her, who was more remarkable than she, still more remarkable than Phillips. She is now a widow, whose life, however, has been a happy one, and has been an actress for years, rather better considered, I think, in England than here.

**George Alfred Townsend.**

**TIME AND DISTANCE.**

(Chicago, Rambler.)

Why drives you cabman ever on so rapidly in dauntless flight?

He's away, far out of sight,

With a dash, a rustle, hurried pace.

With such a restlessness, hurried pace.

(He has accepted fifty cents.)

To drive one to a certain place.

And why does yonder cabman creep So slowly through the rainy thoroughfare?

His fiery steed is slow, and weary,

With mind and muscle, and heart,

With a load, and weariness.

&lt;p

## Beware of Him.

Boston Weekly Globe.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1886.

\$1 UNTIL JANUARY, 1888.

A person falsely representing himself to be an agent of The Weekly Globe and fraudulently soliciting subscriptions in its name, has been travelling in New Hampshire and Vermont. The Weekly Globe has no travelling agents, and hereby cautions the public against trusting their subscriptions to any one with whom it is not well acquainted.



## DEMOCRATIC POSTMASTERS

AND

## ANY DEMOCRAT

Can Make Democratic Voters

BY MAKING READERS

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## Weekly Globe.

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TO

## Every Dollar Subscriber.

Whoever sends \$1.00, either directly or through an agent, will have his subscription extended to January, 1888. This will give the balance of the year free, and is an offer that you cannot afford to neglect. The earlier the subscription the more you receive for your money. Agents can deduct the regular commission, and are urged to solicit subscriptions at once.

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## TERMS CASH.

Whether or not you are an agent of the other publications of THE GLOBE—newspaper, postmaster, or club agent—cash must accompany all orders for THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is now both the Leading and the Only Weekly Democratic newspaper published in Boston. Agents will please bear this in mind when soliciting Democrats to subscribe. Tell them that THE WEEKLY GLOBE is now the only Democratic Weekly Newspaper published in Boston.

## TWO MILLIONS WANTED!

We want the names and addresses of at least two millions of Democrats who are not subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. We want to send them ample copies. Write names and addresses plainly, only on one side of the paper. Send them along, and send them now, to

HENRY APPLETON.

BAD SPELLING.

A recent writer, commenting upon the proneness to bad spelling on the part of young women who apply for situations in Boston, for various kinds of service, says:

"The proportion of good spellers, even among the graduates of our grammar schools, is about one fourth; the remaining three-fourths have all the way from one to six misspelled words in their short letters of application, and these are usually simple words in common use." This writer attributes to a "lack of teaching" in the paper represents.

line, hook, breeding, water, eggs, etc., etc." The child masters "fish," and perhaps "fin." By the time "fin" is learned the poor "fish" has sunk beneath the waves of forgetfulness, and heads and tails are about all that are retained in the mind of the child by this mode of misplacing words, as spelling lessons.

Now look at the old method, where the words arranged in columns had, perhaps, no affinity, save in the matter of euphonious classification, "fish," "dish," "wish," "take," "make," "cake," "take," etc., etc. Now this method pleased the child's love of rhythm; it pleased the ear and the eye as well, and so was better adapted to his powers of memory than is the present conglomeration of words, a tangle of monosyllable and polysyllable, in which the overtaxed brain of the poor little speller becomes inexplicably involved, so that his early experience remains a sorrow and vexation to his whole life long.

Look back, father and mother, twenty, thirty or forty years, as you are able, and you will find poor spellers decided in the minority. Children almost taught themselves to spell in those days; they just ran rapidly down column after column without a thought of signification or classification, "sanctification," "ratification" and "amplification," etc. What did they care for the meaning of these words, which used to rattle along so easily? They were simply spelling lessons, so many words to spell and nothing more, and the children spelled them then, and as men and women they can spell them to day. Those old columns stand in the memory yet, with the stateliness and uniformity of well-trained soldiers. After these words were committed to memory—which is usually true to its trust when well treated—there came, of course, their derivation and their signification, but spelling was spelling in those days, not dictionary and reading and spelling-book knowledge combined.

Perhaps it would not be a bad move for parents to search their garrets, where their old "Spellers" have been too long relegated, and place these old books in the hands of their children, who are learning to become bad spellers every day by the mistaken method, or rather lack of method, which obtains in most of our schools.

## PARTY NAMES.

HENRY GEORGE's supporters, being denounced as "cranks," have taken a man's name as their badge, and so added one more to American party nomenclature. Half a century ago as trivial a master gave the name of Loco-foco to the extreme wing of the Democratic party, when, at a stormy meeting in Tammany Hall, the lights were extinguished so as to break up the assembly, but the extremists produced friction matches, then a novelty and called loco-focos, and, relighting the hall, carried on the meeting. It is curious how party names are applied and adopted. The more ridiculous the name given by one political faction to another, the prouder it bears feel of it. A nickname, a ballad, a cant term, a fashion, an art allusion or story, some slight incident—the mischief is done, the name given to a faction or party, the newspapers spread it broadcast, and the new word, or the new meaning of an old word, is fixed. Thus a popular ditty in London music-hall gave a name to Lord BEACONFIELD'S party and party, "the Jingles." The Indian word mangwump—"lord" or "worthy one"! Applied sarcastically during the last presidential campaign was received as readily by those to whom it was given as, nearly forty years ago, the free soil Democrats of New York, who were opposed to the further extension of slavery, accepted the name of "barn-burners," their principles being regarded as fully revolutionary as those of the Dutchman who burned his barn in order to get rid of the rats which infested it. Like mangwump, both of the old names of the two great parties of England were borrowed from other languages, the friends of the court being nicknamed Tories, after the name of a certain class of Irish robbers, while in revenge they called their opponents after the Scotch word for sour milk, "whig," probably considering it expressive of the disposition of those to whom it was applied. The student of history will find the origin of party names one of its most interesting chapters, and a study of the subject will amply repay him for his trouble.

Colonel FRED GRANT says that he will give the Sun the amount paid to the embezzler by the Sun if the latter will send him the bill. If the bill is a just one now, it was a just one when Colonel GRANT refused to pay it in the first place. Too late!

FRANK K. FOSTER, Democracy's gallant candidate for lieutenant-governor, has returned from the convention of the Knights of Labor at Richmond. By way of welcome home, Massachusetts will give her honored young son an election.

President O'LEAVY now has "family singings" during the long evenings and does not pass the time with members of the cabinet as he did before his marriage. He is evidently a thorough family man.

GEORGE M. STEARNS' witty summary of the BLAIR education bill that "its main object is to educate the illiterate negroes of the South so that they can read the MULLAGH letters" will become historical.

Editor WHITELAW REED has just bought Mr. WILLARD'S \$400,000 mansion. Mr. REED will soon be eligible for nomination as a labor candidate. Two more of these hulking cottages will fully qualify him.

DR. GREEN of the Western Union thinks that the man who invented "deviled crab" should have a monument. Not until the inventor of baked beans has a memorial hall and a statue.

This time the report is that Secretary MANNING will leave the cabinet on or before January 1. Compromise with your illness, Mr. Secretary, and remain until March 4, 1889.

General KAULARS, the Russian general who has abandoned his proposed trip to Rouen. It is understood that the railroads companies refused to grant him free passage.

The nation which was too poor to enter into a war has seldom been found. Though their credit may not be sufficient to draw loans from the great financial centers, there have always been found expedients for raising the necessary expenses of a fight, and the "sinews of war" have often been supplied in part, at least, by a less muscular, but potent substitute.

Russia can raise all the money she needs by paper issues, leaving it to a future generation to make good the promises this paper represents.

## SINEWS OF WAR.

A guarantee, or at least a hope, for peace in Europe is found by a correspondent in the poverty of the nations most interested in promoting war, or most desirous of beginning hostilities. Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria are in comparative or hopeless bankruptcy.

The chief protest of the workingmen is against the "wage system," for which they aim to substitute a co-operative system by which they may have a co-operative interest in the profits of industry. The salary system is but a modification of the wage. Individual incentive is the life principle of industry and trade, and it would seem that the European plan is more conducive to it than ours, though it may have many countervailing disadvantages. At all events the two systems are well worth contrasting, as furnishing a possible key to that most important consideration of our day—the harmonious and mutually profitable relation of employer and employee.

HENRY APPLETON.

A recent writer, commenting upon the proneness to bad spelling on the part of young women who apply for situations in Boston, for various kinds of service, says: "The proportion of good spellers, even among the graduates of our grammar schools, is about one fourth; the remaining three-fourths have all the way from one to six misspelled words in their short letters of application, and these are usually simple words in common use." This writer attributes to a "lack of teaching" in the paper.

A word with some of our good Republican friends, who actually believed that the North would be given over to JEFF DAVIS if the Democrats came into power in the South, is the following:

"Spelling is, it will be said, 'a matter of memory alone.' It is simply a trick of memory, a routine, why not give memory an opportunity to carry out her perfect work, by arranging in their proper column words of similar orthography, leaving to other books the classification, the dictionary, for instance."

Examining a modern "speller," the ear is pained by the lack of rhythm displayed upon its pages. For instance upon one page of this book the word "fish" is found twice follow various words relating to fishing and fish culture; no rhythm whatever to please the ear, or uniformly to attract the eye. "Fish, fishes, fin, head, tail, scales,

scores of similar cases. The Republican claim of exclusive regard for the soldier is null and void.

## EDITORIAL POINTS.

We always think that the United States would be able to bear the spectacle of Canada as a receptacle for American defaulter, swindlers and robbers with quite as much equanimity as Canada in the long run. The present uneasy feeling in the Dominion over the constantly increasing colony of Uncle Sam's rascal's there is the beginning of a just retribution on our northern neighbors.

A statistician has calculated that the European nations are now spending for military purposes an amount equal to the interest at 4 per cent upon fifteen billions of dollars a year. This vast burden is laid upon the shoulders of the old world's people in order that government of the kings, by the kings and for the kings may not perish from the face of the earth.

The civil service commissioners are overhauling the New York custom house and post office. They say their object is to get rid of some of the dead wood. This means, probably, that those who have been in the service long enough to forget the answers to the list of questions will have to go.

The New York Times swears that its Alaska expedition has discovered a new river and christened it "Jones." The Sun swears it is an ancient and worm-eaten chestnut. We move that the question be referred to JOHN B. ALLEY, with full powers to settle the row or dare up the river.

Ex-Postmaster VEAZIE of Baltimore couldn't endure prosperity. That's the long and short of the sad story of his downfall. Nevertheless the long line of GRAYS and BARTHLOMEWS and VEAZIES will continue to startle the community at intervals from now until the crack of doom.

A little five-year-old boy named WEBSTER, from Springfield, visited his mother, who is ill at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and after gazing wonderingly around remarked: "This is the funniest hotel I ever saw; something seems to all everybody here."

The London Spectator plaintively asks: "If Europe recedes where is the motive power to come from that will advance civilization?" Our contemporary may calm itself with the thought that Boston still remains the model of the world.

These men, with a single exception, were not voters when the rebellion ended, and they do not represent any thrice settled issue of the war.

They stand for the administrative and labor reforms that are needed in the gov-

## THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.



This is the young men's ticket. There is

nor a gray hair on it. Old men for council and young men for war. The Democracy of Massachusetts has brushed the cobwebs off this ancient maxim and given it a modern touch.

John Foster Andrew of Boston, the candidate for governor, is 35 years of age; Frank Keyes Foster of Haverhill, the candidate for lieutenant-governor, is 30; John B. Thayer of Worcester, the candidate for secretary, is about 38; Lewis Warner of Northampton, the candidate for treasurer, is 47; William F. Cook of Springfield, the candidate for auditor, is 35, and John W.

Corcoran of Clinton, the candidate for attorney-general, is 40.

Mr. Andrew is a lawyer, Mr. Foster is an editor, Mr. Thayer a lawyer, Mr. Warner a banker, Mr. Cook is proprietor of marble works, and Mr. Corcoran is a lawyer.

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## WORD PICTURES BY MURRAY.

About Immortality and the Man Charles Dickens.

There is a bird that mariners call the "frigate bird" of strange habits and of strange power. You see him in flight but never yet with his human eye seen him near the earth. With wings of mighty stretch, high borne, he sails alone. Men of the far North, who have seen him, say he is a bird amid auroral fires, sailing along with set wings amid those awful scenes of lightning and rain for a moment, but the feeling of fear soon left me and I blundered up courage enough to say, "Is that you, John?" No, it was not him, but a man in uniform, who seemed like a flash and the room became dark again. I could not go to sleep but got up and walked around until daylight. I am not sure what I saw, but I never saw such a sight in my life. What did I see? August 27, the anniversary of the day on which I shot my old friend?

Exactly one month after this Darragh's son, who had been captured, was released the next month and the next. Then determined to see whether the apparition was the result of a disordered mind or not.

He Called in a Friend.

one Abraham Huckle, who sat up with him all night. Just before daylight the little room was lighted up again with the strange phosphorescence now, which as before, grew less and less bright, until it died away. The form of the man in uniform became visible again, like a flash and the room became dark again. I could not go to sleep but got up and walked around until daylight.

So I lay down again, and the next morning I saw him again, just as I did the day before.

Darragh's friends say that the strain is beginning to tell upon him. He looks old and careworn, and is frequently absent from his work, but never yet with his human eye seen him near the earth. With wings of mighty stretch, high borne, he sails alone. Men of the far North, who have seen him, say he is a bird amid auroral fires, sailing along with set wings amid those awful scenes of lightning and rain for a moment, but the feeling of fear soon left me and I blundered up courage enough to say, "Is that you, John?" No, it was not him, but a man in uniform, who seemed like a flash and the room became dark again. I could not go to sleep but got up and walked around until daylight.

So I lay down again, and the next morning I saw him again, just as I did the day before.

He Was Apprised by a Woman.

One Abraham Huckle, who sat up with him all night. Just before daylight the little room was lighted up again with the strange phosphorescence now, which as before, grew less and less bright, until it died away. The form of the man in uniform became visible again, like a flash and the room became dark again. I could not go to sleep but got up and walked around until daylight.

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## TEMPLE ADATH ISRAEL.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler's Course of Lectures.

Theoretical and Practical Religion, Discussed Last Night.

A Large Audience Listens to the Eloquent Words of the Preacher.

Last night Rabbi Solomon Schindler began his usual winter course of lectures at the Temple Adath Israel, corner of Congress avenue and Northampton street. This course is to be continued during the season. There was a large and attentive audience at the introductory lecture, which was on "Theoretical and Practical Religion." The rabbi said: "It is an old and repeatedly uttered complaint that language is but a poor vehicle wherewith to express one's thoughts; that words are inadequate to represent sensations; that emotions which stir the human heart, the soul will yield to the hand of the painter, colors will blend and melt into the most delicate hues under his clever treatment; the musical instrument will rejoice and laugh or dole and sob like a living being, and the hand of the master; the cold marble even in its roughness will express the artist's chisel; but the word," the spoken or written word remains brittle, unbending and dead. In the presence of such interpretation, one commentator, needing another, and not seldom it beclouds and perverts the very thought which the author takes.

Manifold causes account for this lamentable defect. One of them is, that people do not know what they mean, though they may call it by the same name; another is that words have come to us as bequests; that they have passed through ages, during which they have been used and misused, until they have lost their original meaning; that they have wandered through many lands, intermingled with all kinds of dialects, and have become impure, and new associations of thought. It is therefore not of rare occurrence that a word instead of expressing the truth, conveys a misconception; those who are interested in the solution of theological questions; those who are interested in the question of the ultimate destiny of man, to whom the word religion has been given, is expected to represent produces just the reverse, a confused mixture, conjecture about the origin and purpose of the world, about virtue and its reward, and sin and its punishment, and the meaning and value of their symbolism; and assigning to the latter the aims and ends which religion as a method is to reach.

The modern convenience of an elevator was not popular at the date the mansion was erected, and consequently the club has not been much of a resort of late years.

On the first floor, the Knickerbocker, and the University a youthful Century, with the port and dignity supplied by mixed drinks and after-dinner.

At the top of the stairs, the room is

the Gothic idea, filled with immorality,

conjecture about the origin and

purpose of the world, about virtue and its

reward, and sin and its punishment, and

the meaning and value of their symbolism;

and assigning to the latter the aims and

ends which religion as a method is to reach.

Such a separation will facilitate our progress.

All parties will receive their proper share, and those who are interested in the

solution of theological questions;

those who are interested in the question

of the ultimate destiny of man,

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# BILL NYE,

Tells About a Lawyer  
in Chicago.

Alanson G. Meltz's Hopes  
and Fears.

His Plan to Astonish the  
Untutored Natives.

Advertising Where it Would do  
the Most Good.

One Part of the Paper that Every-  
body Always Reads.

It was not generally known at the time, but about a year ago a gentleman from Jayburg, named Alanson G. Meltz, opened a law office in Chicago, intending to give that city a style of clear-cut counselling, soliciting, conveying, prosecuting and defending, such as she had never witnessed before. He was young, but he was full of confidence, and as he pulled the nails out of the dry goods boxes, in which he had brought his revised statutes and replevin papers, he would smile and winking to furnish advice at living rates to all who would come and examine his stock.

But time kept on in his remorseless flight, bringing in at the casement of Mr. Meltz the roar and hum of traffic, and the nut-brown flavor of the Chicago river, but that was all. He was there, ready and almost eager to advise one and all, but one and all, without any exception, evaded him. No matter how gaily he lettered his wind-sow with the announcement that he would provide legal services for any one without pain, married people continued to suffer on or go elsewhere. Even though he had put up a transparency:

DIVORCE PREPARED

White You Wait!

One called at his office, No. 6½ South Water street, to get one. Day after day innumerable people went by him in the mad rush and hurry of life, married but not mated, forgetting that Mr. Meltz could relieve them without publicity.

Remorseless time had rolled on in this way for three months, now and then picking out a single client here and there, and house and hounding a pedestrian, with it, when one day Mr. Meltz was solicited by the proprietor of a new remedy for indigestion and brain fever to try his medicine. He also told Mr. Meltz that in case of cure or beneficial effects he desired to use his endorsement, and as the remedy was new he proposed to issue an edition of 1,000,000 cirellars containing the endorsements of prominent professional people of Chicago.

Alanson G. Meltz bought a boat and began advertising where he was, the following endorsement entered over a million and a half dollars in the United States at the expense of the man who owned the remedy:

CHICAGO, December 13, 1856.

Dr. J. Burdock Wells:

Sir—I am a lawyer of this city, and for the past year have been seriously and dangerously afflicted with sharp, darting pains up and down the spinal column, dimness of sight, acidity of the tonsils and ingrowing spleen. I have tried all remedies of the old d.

I take the method of informing the world, especially those who may be suffering as I did, that less than a month ago I was in a pitiful state.

I have a large practice, especially as an attorney, in procuring noisome divorces. My office is at No. 6½ South Water street and for years I have been engaged in this line, procuring divorces by mail, etc., in a new system of my own, by which applicants throughout the country are treated at a distance as well as in my office.

mit Springwells to stay mit his uncle cafer nicht?"

"Well, more ash twenty fellers thas on hand for cider, and I do a great neesessity for had an' ten or twelve more. So we see, sick, and somebody else says he was poison'd, and two fellers fall down and kick'd yell out 'murker like somethin' in them."

"They're wise, not much. Sooch sickness you never saw, us two doctors come in und know what's what in old doctor. Shake puts something in him."

"You got it bad, Mr. Dunder."

"It was shust like I had a bright fight mit Sullivan and whas knocked out. I seen him, but he done come. Shake has great recipes, but I hav' one I like to try on him."

"Do so. Tell him I was all right, only I had a boss recipe. It was how to keep a boy, and it is, it is mostly composed of rawhide. If he comes, I'll meet him, I'll go home, but he done come. Shake has great recipes, but I hav' one I like to try on him."

"I'm keep an eye out for him."

"So do. Tell him I was all right, only I had a boss recipe. It was how to keep a boy, and it is, it is mostly composed of rawhide. If he comes, I'll meet him, I'll go home, but he done come. Shake has great recipes, but I hav' one I like to try on him."

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"I'm keep an eye out for him."

## SAVED BY SHERMAN.

A Thrilling Story of the War of the Rebellion.

Hunting Men Through Swamps and Bogs for Fifty Miles.

A Terrible Retreat Under Constant Fire—The Rescue.

(Carrington Smith in Detroit Free Press.)

Had any Confederate or around Vick-  
ing ever heard of Federal men break-  
ing out to pass that point by sending gunboats  
through the Yazoo, Sunflower and Yalla-  
hushia rivers and a corps of men through  
the swamps and marshes and bogs which  
cover the entire country for fifty miles in  
length, he would have been hoisted as a  
fool. And yet that was exactly what Gr-nt  
Porter sent to carry out.

To begin with, each of the streams named

were half a mile wide. When

the great depth of water, they were nar-  
row, crooked and obstructed by sunken  
trees, and at that date were hardly known  
even to flat-boats. The idea of a Federal  
gunboat attempting the ascent was too

ridiculous to be entertained. To march an  
army through those tangled swamps and

treacherous bogs would have been looked  
upon as an utter physical impossibility.

We made our start about the middle of  
March having a corps of men, two thousand

troops mounting one can, each, but de-  
pendent on putting away obstructions,

and two or three floats or flat bottoms, on  
which mortars were mounted. It was un-  
derstood by the fleet that Sherman was to

keep pace with us with about 10,000 men.

The novelty of the situation was such as no fleet ever experienced. After ascending

the Yazoo for a few miles details of axemen

had to be sent on ahead to cut away the  
obstacles, the engineers being detailed to

the front of the army to do the same.

At first the men were sent to the rear

of the corps to mount the guns, but

when the men were sent to the front

they were sent to the rear again, and

so on, until the Confederates could

not march forward.

At first the great fault with the

troops was that they were

not used to the climate, and

the men were not used to the

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